LITTLE IN IT TO INTEREST AMERI-CANS IN CUBA.

Lack of Amusements There This Summer One Theatre to Entertain Them-Social Intercourse With the Cubans-The Pasco -Desire of Americans to Get Home.

PAVANA, Sept. 22. - Summer is still keeping up its wonted gait with thunderstorms and unrenitting heat, while the American colony longs and prays for winter. It has been a long, hard pull se last five months, with the possibility of a plague always before the city, and the season when the ceaseless vigilance of the torrid summer may be a little relaxed has seemed a boon, indeed even though Havana be not without its unmiteated evils even then. So the Americans have all struggled along, working hard in the day and bunting ceaselessly for recreation at night. And the job of finding fun down here has been almost as difficult as that of Cuba's reconstruction.

To a people accustomed to diversity of amusnent it was very trying to find themselves dumped into a strange community - most of them without family ties - where there was practically nothing to do in the way of recreation. To be sure there were the theatres, but enjoyment of these necessi tated a knowledge of the Spanish language, which few of the Americans possessed. There were Cuban dances, but invitatious to these were not obtainable by all, and to those to whom they came it was not altogether a pleasant diversion, for dancing with partners with whom you cannot talk especially when the heat causes you to be come disgusted with yourself, is not highly edify ing or entertaining. As time has passed, and the American and Cuban social worlds have become better acquainted, each mastering month by month a little more of the other's language, there has een an improvement in social functions. But at best they are not what a homesick man or woman wants. And homesick every mother's son and daughter of them surely is. Americans, as children of the English, may be great colonizers, but the representatives of the race down here have no yearning to live always on Cuban soil. Their eyes are turned ever to the north across the Gulf Stream. They live here but to get back there. So great is the desire to get out f the country that some difficulty has been experienced in keeping civilian employees at their posts. Men who have been in the War Depart ent for years have resigned from the service be cause they could not be transferred to some posin the States, and this, too, when the Govern ment, recognizing the increased cost of living here, has doubled in many instances the salaries of these employees. Fear of yellow fever may have affected some of these men, but the more gen eral complaint is the endless monotony of the life The fact that when the day's work is done there is no place to go, nothing to see or do, "nothing to breathe but air" (and mighty had air at that). "nothing to eat but food" (with the taint of garliand red peppers), has been the epitome of existence for a great many of the Americans, and it is not strange that the States grow in their imagina tion to be a land of milk and honey, where joy reigns unconfined. It seems rather remarkable that in a city of

been a profusion of wealth and a prodigal, pleas ure-loving people, there should be so little to amuse They seem to lack the genius for initiation They have their theatres, their cafes, their gambling houses, their band concerts, their promenades and their everlasting dances, and of these the band concerts are about all the American can With a beautiful beach at Marianao, no effort has ever been made to popularize it, down here where, above all other places, surf bathing would be delightful. With a beautiful harbor, which you can dash into the open sea ia a liffy, there are no pleasure boats. The miserable n-boats that do service in taking passengers and their baggage to and from the steamers are dirty and so uncomfortable that one ride in one of them almost breaks your back and stimulates the porous plaster business. With a beautiful country lying all about the city, through which the roads have been so neglected that there is but one you can take with comfort, and that has en built since the Americans took control. An lical city for that form of the theatre known as the roof garden. Havana has not one. Instead, the people sit within doors and perspire and fan, until the effort to keep cool becomes so great a task that the performance is all but forgotten. Having a people passionately fond of dancing, the caterers of amusements furnish only at the rarest intervals exponents of the terpsichorea art. These dancers, while mediocre, have aroused ns of enthusiastic approval, especially from the natives, and yet the manager does not take or for the grown up folks, and we Yankees, trained in the school of the late P. T. Barnum, sadly miss them all. Sometimes it seems as though a thim ble-rigger with his three peas and his nimble fingers would be a relief if one could find him doing business on the Prado.

220,000 souls, where for generations there has

Still it should not be imagined from this some-what indigo tinted preamble that Americans in Cuba are in a perpetual state of the dumps. They do the best they can to enjoy themselves and succeed, despite all the handicaps, in keeping pretty cheerful. They are not whining; they are only regretting, and at the same time building air castles about their prospective trips to the States for almost every American on the island has one in view. Meanwhile, they are all busy cheering one another up. The one standard place of amuse ment where Americans may always be found in the evening, is the Albisu Theatre. All summer long this has been the home of light Spanish opera. The company, in voice, is a good one the chorus in appearance outcherries the Cherry If Oscar Hammerstein could only get the Albiau's bevy of beldames he would surpass all of his previous attempts at the bizarre in the atricals. They are certainly the fattest, ugliest, most ungraceful assortment of kittenish old womon that ever wore short dresses or tried to look en ticing in tights. They are really the funniest things in Havana on first appearance, but one grows tired of that sort of thing in time. There are usually three performances nightly at Albisu, Each performance consisting of an operetta of an bour's length-you may purchase tickets for any or all of the tandas, or acts, just as you please, but one is usually enough even for the Cubans, owing to the heat. The prices are extremely reasonable. A box may be purchased for \$1.50 Spanish silver, which is about \$1.25 in our own money. The box holds six persons, and each person entering the theatre has to pay thirty cents, silver, for general admission. Six person may therefore occupy a box for \$3.60, silver, while two may occupy it for \$2.40. The Albisu is fashionable place of amusement, and whenever a new opera is put on the boxes are filled with swell; The best hox in the house belongs to the Governor-General of the island. Gen. Brooke never uses it but some of the members of his staff may be seen in it almost nightly. As the theatre-going portion of Havana is quite small, the changes of bill are constant and the repertoire of the company s enormous. They must have to work very hard, yet, being Spaniards, they do it without complaint. The theatre is a very large one, built. of course, to be as cool as possible, and furnished with cane bottomed and backed chairs. Still it is always hot, and when the audience pours forth after each act, everyone is dripping with perspira-

As a novelty the performances at Albisu are entertaining, although they pall after a time. and resort is made there only because there is so little else to do. There are two other theatres running regularly this summer. They are, however, so thoroughly disceputable that the police have to watch them and they are visited only by those Americans who are seeing the sights In the winter there will be a season of French operaat the Payret and later at the Tacon Theatre, and probably legitimate Spanish drama. Of course the opera will appeal to Americans, but the drama hardly, pave as a novelty.

Another institution in which the Americans have come to take part, naturally, and with real enjoyment, is the passe or promenade on Sunday afternoons on the Prado, and Sunday and Wedor Thursday nights in Central Park

where the band plays. The passe is a Spanish sountries. It theires particularly on Sundays every, Sunday afternoon when it does not raise El Havana goes to the Prado, a wide street with a pathway 100 feet wide, raised two feet above he roadway, which runs on either side Trees border its outer edges, and were the roadway well paved and properly cared for, it would be pulte imposing. Up and down this broad stretch rom Central Park to the Punta, promenade the belies and beaux with their papes and their mamas, all resplendent in the variegated garments which the Cubans affect. Round and round on the roadway whirl the little coches filled with men or with families, for it is not considered proper for a young woman to ride even in so public a place with a man not a relative. From half past 5 o'clock until about 7 this ceaceless tramp keeps up, fur dahing every one an opportunity to see just how every one else is dressed, the principal thing, of course, with the fair sex, and also plenty of opportunities for an exchange of conversational urtesies. The young people often make love to each other, for they find in the noise of the many arriages and in the continual hum of conversation chances to say things difficult of expresion under the watchful eyes of the parents in other circumstances. The peses winds up at 7 Many of them reappear later in the park where the concert takes place, but not all, for the ultrafashionable people do not participate in the even-ing passe. They are not missed, however, as everybody else seems to turn out and the park is always crowded. This custom has for great vogue with the Americans, and it is both interesting and entertaining. It furnished fine opportunities for the study of Cuban charac ter, as exemplified by the people when on their good behavior, and serves to pass many an hour, Americans are now joining in the parade as though they had been accustomed to it all their lives, and it is especially enjoyed by the women from the States who find it, as do their Cuban sisters, the only physical exercise they can take t is so hot during the day that it is not safe to walk, and athletic games of any sort are, of course, out of the question. Lawn tennis is feebly attempted in the winter, but even the men taboo

Socially there is not much going on outside of Cuban circles. Whenever a reception has been given by Americans, it has naturally been quite formal, and the heat has made it too oppress ive to enjoy dancing. At Quemados, where most of the troops are stationed, there has been some effort on the part of the officers at informal gayety, but they have been handicapped by the great scarcity of young women. For several months the officers of the Seventh Cavalry gave a little dance every Monday evening in a pavilion erected at the camp for this purpose. These lances were discontinued a month ago. Gen Lee has informal dancing every Wednesday and Sunday nights in the magnificent Toled palace, where are his headquarters, and they serve to help the officers break the routine of camp life. These functions are attended by both Cuban and American women, but Marianao is rather inaccessible and the trip out there from Havana entalls considerable inconvenience. Great preparations are making for a gay season, and if the yellow fever can only be kept under control there will probably be high times down here by the month of January.

Men who don't care to dance or indulge in the pleasures of society are naturally harder put o it for means of distracting their minds from their work than those who do. There is practically nothing left to do but drink and play poker. And with all due respect to the morals of Hayana's American contingent, there has been much of this kind of diversion. There are a lot of Amer ican barrooms where drinks are served in Yankee fashion and they do a flourishing business, although they are forbidden to sell to the troops. There are nearly 1,000 able-bodied American civilians here, to say nothing of the commissioned of them have been showing the Cubans how they drink in the United States. While comparatively few of them have drunk to excess, those who have overslipped the bounds of sobriety have been so obstreperously parsistent in the practice that the average Cuban seems to think that the average American is an accomplished drunkard. He prophesies from morning until night that the yellow fever is bound to sweep off every last one of them Yankees if they don't quit drinking, and yet the Yankees persist, pointing the while with great glee at this year's vellow fever record. Some of the most ardent admirers of and par ticipants in the flowing bowl maintain that it is the whiskey which kills the germs and they onfidently advise every one to partake thereof most liberally. On the other hand, the doctor seem to hold that the high death rate attending the fever when Americans have been attacked the hint and attempt the importation of real talent | this summer is largely due to the fact that most of this kind. There are no circuses, no fairs, no of them were hard drinkers. Be this as it may, the lovers of bourbon and of rye have not for sworn their love, maintaining that it is about all that makes Havana life worth living. Away from home and bored to death with an existence which allows them no other outlet for their instincts of sociability, it is no wonder that some of them occasionally overstep the bounds. In fact, the wonder is that more do not do it.

But if the civilians and the officers have a stupid time of it, their lot is immeasurably better than that of the priabout with disciplinary orders that life for them must be one long yawn. They are watched like a lot of bad children. None of them is allowed to be out after 9 o'clock at night and mighty few of them at any time. If they overstay their leave or break camp. they are severely punished by entire isolation from their comrades. This strictness results from a desire on the part of the military authorities to keep yellow fever out of the army. It has been found that the most dangerous part of Havana is what in New York would be called the Tenderloin. It has also been found that whenever a soldier gets a chance he seeks that locality. It became necessary, therefore, to keep them away from it, and the only way in which this could be done was to keep them in camp. There they have been penned up all sum mer, with nothing but drill and dress parade to occupy them. Being regulars, they don't say much, but if the home battalions which are now returning to the States don't cut up some high didoes when they hit their native land, a heap of prophecies will go wrong. And the sum and ubstance of all this life down here, when it comes to an expression of opinion, whether it be from officer, private or civilian, is that none of them will break his heart if Cuba should get its independence "right off quick" and the Americans who are reconstructing it be called back to the only country

MYSTERIOUS MURDERER DEAD,

Refused to Reveal His Identity Even at the

Price of a Possible Pardon. QUEBEC, Sept. 29. One of the most mys erious murderers of modern times has just died in the hospital of Kingston Penitentiary, where he was serving a life term of imprisonment for the murder of an aged couple at Port Credit. On tario, in 1893. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but this was subsequently com-muted to imprisonment for life. The convict gave his name as William Walter McWhirrell, but frequently admitted that this was fictitious. From his manner and appearance it was sur mised that he belonged to a family of some standing and importance, but every effort to learn his identity failed. Even his counsel, who had been indefatigable in his efforts to secure the release of the murderer, was kept in complete ignorance of the true name of his client.

The last of these many attempts to procure the release of the condemned man was made about seven months ago. The Minister of Justice told the lawyer who approached him in the matter that the only thing that would possibly justify the Government in reopening the case, in view of the absence of new evidence, would be the submission of facts as to the prisoner's parentage and connections. His counsel strongly urged the prisoner to unbosom himself on these points, but he positively refused to give the information, even as the price of a possible pardon, declaring that be had made up his mind to serve out his sentence rather than say anything that would lead to the discovery of his relatives.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOW!

Metropolitan Opera House decided to have an American annex to its chorus with the idea of giving a somewhat more apectacular look to that body of veterans. Pretty girls with voices were wanted: while they were expected to do their share in the singing, it was on their looks that most importance was placed. Among the number that applied successfully to join the chorus was Maude Courtenay, whose statue as "Pence" ornaments the Dewey Arch. Misa Courtenay had looks enough and voice enough to make a reputation for herself in that body of possible prima donne during the year she sang there, and might have remained in that progress toward the lofty eminence where the stars of the company were placed seemed likely to be long and arduous. So she went to sing in the vaudeville theatres and she has kept herself particularly conspicuous of late by singing some of the old war hallads which had been neglected. She was selected to pose as the figure of Feace for the Arch, because the sculptor was satisfied that he could obtain no better model. Ada Rehan was modeled in silver for the Chicago Fair and in butter for local exhibition, while Maude Adams in gold seems likely to be sent next year to Faris. These are somewhat more distinguished figures in their profession than Miss Courtensy, but she has had the opportunity of taking as conspicuous a nart in the Dewey festivities as the most distinguished woman of the stage could wish. progress toward the lofty eminence where the The last of the Panorama buildings at Seventh

avenue and Fifty-fifth street has disappeared after a somewhat checkered career, and New York is not likely to see any other attempt to revive this style of entertainment. It never rospered much in spite of the fact that several of the panoramas were built and all sorts of efforts were made to interest the public them. Most of them were put up by French companies, who thought they could be made to repeat their profitable experiences abroad. In Europe there is scarcely a city without its nanorama, and their popularity lasts to some extent to the present day. The first of the regular round buildings put up to show these things was on Fourth avenue, although before that time an attempt of the same kind had been made on the site of the Herald Square building where the old aquarium then stood. That was a view of Paris by gasilght, and the immediate sucseasors of this view were nearly all French scenes, taken in many cases from the episodes of the Franco-German War. Later the Civil War was used to provide subjects for these enterprises, aithough even more local interest did not succeed in attracting spectators. It was rather too quiet a form of entertainment to suit American taste, and it is improbable that a single one of these panoramas made any money for the persons concerned in it.

The number of persons in New York with them. Most of them were put up by

The number of persons in New York with apparently nothing to do has recently increased greatly, if one can judge from the sights to be seen on Fifth avenue. Never before were seen on Fifth avenue. Never before were there so many men there with apparently nothing to do except to look at the decorations, the building of the stands or the passers by. Undoubtedly many of them are strangers who have come to New York for the parade, but there are others who are plainly not able to afford such indulgences. Many of the men to be seen are morely dressed and evidently unemployed. There are always a certain number to be attracted by any occasion of exceptional interest, but never before were so many to be seen. The presence of strangers in the city is as noticeable to the ear as it is to the eye. One hears strange accents and voices in the streets and the cable cars offer every variety of American speech from the New England twang to the indolent slowness of the South.

Fifth avenue has a new style of theatre icket office, the first of its kind in New York, although such places are common enough in A large ticket speculator has rented half of a store, and conducts his business in that unprecedented fashion. New York has never before been accustomed to buy its tickets in this way. London and the Continental cities of Europe have followed this plan for years, and do not rely, as New Yorkers have in the past, on the hoteless the source of their seats. In some of the European cities an additional charge of only a few cents is asked for seats and these establishments are really intended for the convenience of persons who may not have the time to go to the theatre. London has its large libraries, as they are called, devoted exclusively to the sale of theatre tickets, and they offer seats at about the same rates that they are to be bought from the apeculators here in the hotels. Ticket speculation is likely to be profitable to those who have charge of the stands from which the parade can be viewed next Saturday. One contractor who has invested several thousand dollars in a stand said the other day that he harely expected to get his money back, although the speculator who was selling the seats was certain to make a large sum out of them. The epeculator disposed of the seats for legets in this way. London and the Contithough the special to make a large sum out of them. The speculator disposed of the seats for a commission of fifty percent, and as he has sold every one there is no likelihood of his fallsold every one there is no likelihood. ing to make a very substantial sum.

Henri Poujot, the learned French barber, always maintained relations with men in his own profession all over the world, and when his customers went abroad he was accustomed to recommend them to his colleagues in Paris and London. Paul Blane and Dumont, who went to London after the Second Empire and have been sought out ever since by careful wearers of beards, were the London barbers to whom he sent his customers. He was employed at one time in a Paris shop and could never be persuaded to adopt the American style of barber chair. He was opposed to to on the ground that the customer who got into it was thrown into an attifude which made it impossible to determine the proper kind of beard he should wear. As Poupol always made a special study of the faces of his customers in order to tell just what style of beard would become them most, the American barber chair was of course out of the question. His work had been for some years back practically confined to the care of the heard and strangers who went to his establishment for other kinds of work were likely to be disappointed. It was to him that Pol Plancon confided the care of his beard when he arrived first in this country, and no other barber here was ever permitted to tamper with its graceful outlines. ployed at one time in a Paris shop and could

One unique exhibition of public interest in the Dewey parade was seen on Sixth avenue when a large van filled with pictures of the Admiral moved slowly along the street. They were all paintings, and ranged in size from squares of about ten feet down to half that squares of about ten feet down to half that size. The Admiral was shown in all kinds of attitudes and costumes. As the van moved up the middle of the street two men walked along the sidewalk bearing samples of the smaller pictures. Their success in selling them was naturally greater with the shop-keepers who seemed to be buying liberally than with the pedestrians to whom they offered the portraits, as even in their present enthusiasm few persons would feel like carrying home a ten-foot portrait.

One of the strange things in New York amusements is the rapidity with which the knowledge spreads that a play is a success or a failure. Managers have never been able t tell before the fate of a play, although they promptly learn from the audience on the second night what the public's attitude is likely to be. One instance of the rapidity with which the public makes up its mind about such matters was recently shown here. A popular actor came forward in a play which his patrons did not like. On the second evening of the perormance the number of persons who paid for admission is said to have been considerably less than one hundred. Such a result is astonishing in the case of a well-known player, who might have been supposed to be atrong enough with his public to draw them more effectively, whatever the character of the play might be. Even more striking as an illustration of the randity with which news concerning a new theatrical production may travel is the story told by a manager who gave a new piece its first production in Philadelphia not long ago. He was not present, but received telegrams which satisfied him that the piece was a success. At midnight he went to a restaurant for supper. A party of men whom he knew came into the place and rassed his table. The man sale the sale in the field one of the men as he passed the table, and went through in great shape to hight in Philadelphia. The man sald the same thing to some other friends in the restaurant, and before the manager left half a dozen men had congratulated him. That was less than three hours after the first performance in Philadelphia. He was in doubt for a while as to the source of his friends information, but he learned afterward that one of the actors had telegraphed to him at the close of the third act of the play. onishing in the case of a well-known player,

Stand Builders Remember Dewey.

Many of the stands along Riverside Drive bear ames, the majority of them being suggested by the occasion. There are at least three stands named Olympia. One stand is named the Grand View, and one the Riverside. There is a stand named Vermont, an Excelsior stand, and one named the "Philippine." Then there is a stand called the Montpeller, and one called the Santiago. One is named Waldorf, and one Longwood, and there is an Empire, a Clear View, and an Edgecombe stand, and one stand is named Fort Cavita.

Father Arnaud's Trying Work With the Indians of Labrador. QUEENEC, Can., Sept. 29.-Fifty years of misionary labors, travels and privations among the lowest and most degraded Indian tribes of the North American continent, in the far frozen north of Labrador, have just been completed by the jubilee is about to be celebrated here with much able missionary is intimately connected with some of the most sensational experiences of the Montagnais and Nascapee Indians during the last half century. He knows more of the interior of Labrador and has travelled more of it than any other explorer. Scarcely an Indian rorms this inhospitable territory that he does not know by name. He has lived and journeyed with them and shared their privations, which to him were all the more painful, for his youth was spent in plenty and comfort. Born in France, in 1827, Father Arnaud was rdained priest at Ottawa in 1849, and immediately afterward was sent by his superiors to accompany

party of Indians on their journey across the Labrador Peninsula to Hudson Bay. It was s painful journey to the young Frenchman, for the Indian ideas of cleanliness and of cookery are very different from those of civilized nations, and his stomach frequently revolted at the food that was set before him. He has seldom been heard picul has graphically described the life of a Montagnais missionary as a prolonged myrtyrdon and a continual practice of patience and mortification. In winter the missionary lives in an Indian hut, formed of sticks covered with skins and boughs of trees, and banked around with He lies upon the frozen ground with his clothes on, the hut being usually full of smoke, and if he perspires by day he is almost frozen at night. He eats from a dish seldom or never vashed and licked by the dogs that share his bed. Sometimes he is forced to go without food.

Father Arnaud has experience! all these and Hudson Bay in 1849 he was sent to labor among

Father Armaud has experience; all these and even greater miseries. After his return from Hudson Bay in 1849 he was sent to labor among the Indians of Labrador from the Saguenay to the Atlantic Ocean. He has carried on his wonderful work, until the present time, and will probably continue it until the region of his life. Nothing can exceed his affectionate regard for his Indian flock, many members of which he has converted from raganism.

Jather Armaud's descriptions of the sufferings of his flock, often resemble some horrible fiction. They are corroborated, however, from other sources. He tells, for instance, of the disasters that befell the members of his mission at Mingan some winters ago, when thirty two of his Indian converts died of starvation at the height of land in which the St. Jean River has its source. About twenty Montagnais families left the coast during the previous summer for the part of the interior already described, taking no provisions with them because they had counted upon finding plenty of caribou there. In this they were entirely disappointed, however, while an exceptionally carly fall of snow found many of them without their snowshoes, and they could not even find the porcupines, hares and white partridges which are usually as abundant in Labrador. A few families among them contrived to reach Eskimo Bay, but most of the others miserably perished in the woods be fore Christmas. News reached the missionary the same year that two families had been abanded to their fate at the headwaters of the St. Augustine River, and that a number of other Indians belonging to the same place, who had crossed to Newfoundland, had been massacred by the MicMass.

The venerable missionary has become so at tached to his indian converts that he defends them vigorously from most of the charges made against them. He is compelled, however, to admit the existence of occasional cases of cannibalism among the poor Nacapees. He says that the sufferings of excessive hunger are alone responsible for these rare cases. Fat

the magnetic fluid, or whatever else it may be, write greater facility than the most eminent magician of civilization. The remarkable movements of their huts, while they are engaged at their divina tion, is even more surpring. There is little doub tables used in spirit rapping. There is little doub that these Indian jugglers have experimented and that these Indian jugglers have experimented and played with certain occult sciences for centuries before the study of necromancy and so-called spirit rappings had engaged the attention of the modern civilized world.

Many times Father Arnaud has narrowly escaped death from starvation, drowning and expessive to the wild animals that ream the woods of Labrador.

BIG TOWN, SAYS THE STRANGER. A Feature of It That Strikes One Visitor as

"It is a big town," said a stranger. "I don't and looking at the buildings and the people and the electric carriages and feeling the wonderful port of current that's in the air all the time. But to you know what somehow makes the town seem bigger still to me? That's the fact that there are places here where they deal in just one single thing, and one only.
"I've run across a place, a wholesale dealer's,

where they sell nothing but celery. You see a few hunches of celery, or a dozen, or fifty bunches, at a market; but here's a man that's in the celery business and nothing else, that keeps wagons running and men working and all that sort of hing, just handling and delivering celery. "Then I've run across a dealer in furniture,

who sells nothing whatever but folding chairs. Just makes a business the year round and year after year of dealing in folding chairs, just the same as a man might deal in groceries. "Then I've seen a store here where they sell

nothing but suspenders; just suspenders. Well now, really and truly, that makes me laugh. I to truly think a store devoted to the sale of suspenders and suspenders only is the oddest store ever came across. I haven't seen anything here that hit me harder than that suspender store. "It must be a great city, with a great many people in it, that can support establishments where they sell one thing only, and the more I think of it the more impressive it all seems."

CHAMPIONS OF THE COCKPIT. Did Any Game Chicken Ever Survive

Twenty-seven Encounters With Gaffs. CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 30 - A corre pondent of THE SUN writing from this State reently told of a South Carolina gamecock which was sold for \$10,000 in Mexico. has made the men who raise fine fighting chickens dream at night of what they could carn by bringing out champions of the pit, though the story is not corroborated by a citizen of Barnwell, an authority on the subject for years.

"It is absurd," he says, "to say that any cock can survive twenty seven encounters with gaffs in America. It might happen in the country f Cyrano de Bergerac, where one man can put to flight one hundred, but not here. The best authentic record for a gamecock in the annals of cocking was made before the war of secession by a Charleston cock called Ragged Pat. He won fifteen fights in the pit under the rules. The next best record is that of Snowden's Speckle Cock, winner of thirteen fights. The latter was a Barnwell bred cock and was owned by a Charlestonian. His full sister is the ancestress of some of the choicest yards of hens in Barnwell county, where the famous Mugwumps are raised.

"Here's for a Better Land."

KOKOMO, Ind., Sept. 28.-James Brooks, the founder of New London, the oldest town in the county, committed suicide to-day by jumping from a third-story window at the county house, of which he had been an immate for several years. He was 93 years old. He worried over being a county charge and as he leaped to death exclaimed: "Here's for a better land."

Why is Dewey like Abbey's Salt? Because he is the "Salt" of Salts.

Odd and Interesting Assertment of Things

Halted by the curb in a teeming East Side street was a push cart loaded with a great variety o goods and displaying a sign announcing that any As a matter of fact, this was not literally true: there were some things on the cart for which more than that was charged. Curling tongs, for instance, with wooden handles, were three cents pair. Still the statement was substantially true and the assortment of things offered at one cent

each was striking.

There were imitation tortoise shell combs at one cent each, and tacks at the same price per paper. Spoons, either table or tea, one cent. There were things that looked like a cat-o' nine tails, a turned wood handle having attached at one end, like lashes, a half-dozen slender, square strips of leather, while upon the other end was tacked a loop to hang it up by. This was a switch to shoo away flies. It cost one cent.

A woman who was carrying home her groceries laid down a bunch of celery upon the edge of the cart, picked up a paper of pins, and held it up in front of the vender. One cent, he said and she put the pins in her pocket, paid for them, picked up the celery and went on. She could have bought needles, if she had wanted them, for the same price. A child who came along bought a tin cup for one cent.

There were garters there in various colors, and with clasps and all complete, stretched around a pair. One could buy a coat book for a cent, or a piece of tape, or a baby's tin rattle, and there were pictures of the saints at the same price, these being small prints in colors, each mounted on an embossed tin frame, stamped out in a pleasing pattern and japanned in a light shade, making he little frame look almost as though it had been gilded or bronzed. There were mirrors there for a cent, these be

ing oblong in shape in tin frames, embossed, but what might be called a natural finish, pot being iananned, but looking, when the tin was fresh and new, not altogether unlike silver. They were looking glasses for a cent. Thread, one cent a spool; thimbles, one cent

each: the same price for whistles, and for heelplates for children's shoes, and for a great variety of other things.

LONDON WOOL MARKET DOWN. Decline Attributed to Hesitation of York shire Manufacturers to Buy. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

LONDON, Sept. 29.-The wool market was down all round to-day. The decline was probably due to the hesitation of the Yorkshire manufacturers to purchase at the recent prices. Scoureds fell on an average ',d. a pound, but the setback varied from 12', to 10 per cent. from July's prices. Crossbreds were similarly affected, though the average drop was only Ad a pound. All other sorts fell in proportion with the exception of greasy merinos, which are in poor supply and maintain the opening prices. The bidding was generally more re ictant and rose more slowly than previously The catalogue to-day, of which a few lots were withdrawn, comprised 5,000 bales of New Zealand wool, 4,500 of New South Wales, 1,700 of Victoria, 1,300 of Queensland, 400 of Cape o Good Hope and Natal, and 100 of South Aus-

SCARCITY OF SILVER COINS. Secretary Gage May Purchase Bullion to

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.-Secretary Gage has asked the Attorney-General for a legal opinion regarding the authority of the Secretary of the Preasury to purchase silver builtion for the purpose of increasing the volume of subsidiary coins. The act resuming specie payment prescribed that only \$50,000,000 in these oins should be issued, but the law has once been disregarded. Secretary Folger authorized the purchase of 300,000 of silver at one time during his term of office for the purpose of increasing the stock of small silver coins. Secretary Gage believes this establishes a precedent which he may safely follow to meet the present emergency. At the close of business yesterlay the amount of fractional silver money in the Treasury was only \$2,774.481, and the demand for this form of money to meet the growing requirements of trade throughout the country is daily increasing. At the beginning of the fiscal year three months ago the amount of fractional silver in the treasury waits was about \$12,000,000.

The amount of silver dollars is also depleted to such an extent that demands for these coins, heretofore regarded as inconvenient, cannot be supplied. Secretary Gage sent a special request to the last Congress asking for nuthority to buy some bullion for turning out more small silver coins, but the request was not granted. for the purpose of increasing the stock o

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The belief that war in South Africa was near at hand had an adverse effect yesterday upon prices in the London stock market. The weakless extended to the American department where declines were registered ranging from fractions to more than 1 point. The trading was limited in volume, the cable advices reporting the market dull.

Money in London showed an advancing tendency, being quoted at the close at 3@3% per cent., which was a gain of 161's per cent. compared with the rates earlier in the day. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills was 3% per cent. and for threemonths' bills, 31,564 per cent. According to the cable despatches the Bank of England may raise its discount rate at any moment, without waiting until next Thursday. English treasary bills, it was stated, have had to pay about 3 ber cent, the highest rate for nearly twenty

British consols declined sharply to of a point making a net decline of U-16 of a point since Saturday last. The following table gives the closing quotations for leading American stocks in the London market, together with the New York equivalent prices and the local closing quotations of Thursday: Closing Closing N. F. Thursday

Thursday.	preterd'y. E.	muct'nt. A	C. Y.C.
Console, money 104 5-		5	
Consols, acct. 104%	104 1-16		1.000
Atchison. 21%	2016	20%	2
Canadian Pacific 1314	14 12 766	HUTE	14
Erie. 1354	1.056	1294	1
Erie, pf 3754	8634	3536	B
Ill. Central 11556	110%	112	11
Lou & Nash sole	71176	7.7	109
N. Y. Central 138%	13746	13336	1.8
Nor. Pac. pf. 77	71134	7414	1.7
Pennsylvania 875	0.734	13046	1.8
Reading 10%	1014	2116	
*5t Paul 170%	12736	12814	1.2
Union Pac., pf 79	7.434	74134	5.5
*Ex. dividend in Lon	don.		
Acces of the same of the same of			

Anconda mining was quoted is of a point lower at £10/s. Spanish 4 per cent. bonds is lower at £10/s. Spanish 4 per cent. bonds is lower at £10/s. Spanish 4 per cent. bonds is lower at £0/s. and Grand Trunk is lower at 7%. Har silver was steady and unchanged at 27d an ounce. The amount of builton withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to South America.

On the Paris Bourse 3 per cent. Rentes sold 5 centimes lower at 100 ffrancs 52% centimes, closing firmer at 100 ffo. Spanish 4s in Paris closed at 61.50. against 61.95 on Thursday. Exchange in London was quoted at 25 francs, 20% centimes. Gold premiums at various foreign cities were: Buenos Ayres, 139.70; Madrid, 23.12; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 7.27.

133,70; Madrid, 23.12; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 7.27.

The New York stock market and commercial markets were closed because of the Dewey celebration. The Philadelphia and Chicago stock exchanges were open, but quotations generally were not materially changed.

The receipts of the Government vesterday were: Customs, \$714,25; internal revenue, \$844,076, and miscellaneous, \$23,144, a total of \$1,001,552. The disbursements were \$1,577,000 an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$24,552.

The receipts of the fiscal year to date have been \$142,241,000, and the expenditures \$1,50,016,402, an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$2,252,201.

The official count of cash in the Treasury yesterday compared with that of Thursday shows:

Gold coin and builton. \$254,836,414 \$255,461,475 Silver 4 diarrand builton 5,050,035 5,741,460 U.S. Notes. 17,054,993 16,427,982 Uniperassits, less demand liabilities. 12,003,744

Available cash balance, including gold reserve.\$289,246,290 \$290,022,699. The Northern Pacific Railway Company reports estimated gross carnings for the third week of Scientific Pacific Railway Company (1974). The first three weeks this mouth the gross carnings are estimated at \$2,128,694, an increase of \$16,739, and thus far this flacal year at \$7,125,478, an increase of \$842,657.

but for special ressums some reference is made below to the New York Cotton Exchange was the only promirent cotton exchange open yesterday, and it had an experience which will loust be remembered by reason of as discrant a piece of rescality as ever happened in the business life of the country. Liverpool was fraudulently reported as having advanced by lessys and bounds 38 to 40 points, and on this "news" New Orleans ran up 58 points, January there touching 7.18. On the curb here there were rumored sales of January at 7.04, a rise of 20 points. The truth as regards laverpool was that the market there opened 1 point lower, subsequently fell 48, points more and then railied and closed at a net decline of two points. When the advance had reached 38 points at New Orleans the suspicion of fraud became so atrong that business was suspicion of fraud became so atrong that business was suspicion of fraud became so atrong that business was suspicion of fraud became so atrong that the substitution of the fraud all trades there were declared of. The same false reports were received at Boston and Fail River. Both New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges have very irroperly decided to make a searching investigation into the adair. It is asserted that the wires were tapped somewhere in or outside of New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges have very irroperly decided to make a searching investigation into the adair. It is asserted that the wires were tapped somewhere in or outside of New York. The latest Arkansas Bitate report says. "Yery coolinghts and hot days. Light frost was observed in some sections but did no damage to vegetation. No rain of any consequence occurred during the week anding Sept. 25, and the weather had been very favorable for gathering cotton. The cotton crop is generally made and picking and ginning are processing rapidly. There will be but little middle and top crop and in some instances the fields will not be gone over the second time. The yield in most sections will be about one-half of an average crop. Mean temperatures for the week 64 to 50. F COTTON.—The New Orleans Exchange was the only rominent cotton exchange open yesterday, and it

top clop made very little progress and is unpromising.

Grain—The Chicago Board of Trade was open as
usual, but the trading there was dull. However,
wheat advanced a fraction in response to higher
Liverpool cables. An advance of Md. to Md. in futures and of Md. on the spot at Liverpool was attributed to the threatening situation in the Transvasi.
The Northwestern receipts were moderate and the
Argentina shipments fell off about half a million
bushels. Schwartz, Dupwe & Co. and Bartiett, Frazier
& Co. were the best buyers at the West. Corn and
oats were direct with wheat.

Live Stock Market.

Live Stock Market.

FRIDAT, Sept. 29, 1899.

Receipts of beeves were 3,311 head, including 35 cars to be exported alive, 124 for slaughterers and 27 cars for the market, and counting the stale stock, there were 37 loads on sale. Trade slow and steers 10c. lower: bulls and cows weak to Mc. lower. Several cars of cattle unsold. Steers at \$4,55685.65 per 100 lbs.; ozen and stags at \$2,75688.85 for common to fair; bulls at \$2,80683.75; cows at \$1,50683.25; helfers at \$4.25. Dressed beef at 746910c, per 10, for common to choice native sides. No change in the cables. Exports to-day, 270 cattle and \$.740 quarters of beef.

Receipts of calves were 236 head, all for the market, and with the stale stock, there were 584 on sale, veals firm to shade higher; grassers slow; about 800 unsold. Common to prime veals sold at \$4.884 per 100 lbs; grassers at \$2.506833; city dressed veals at \$4.96, 612c, per 1b. 100 lbs: grassers at \$2.50.835; city dressed veals at \$9.612c, per lb.

Receipts of sheep and lambs were 2,094 head, inReceipts of sheep and lambs were 2,094 head, inriuding 1 car direct to butchers and 9 cars for
the market, making with the stale stock, 42 cars to
be sold. Sheep ruled weak: lambs 25c, higher for
the best stock. Common and medium in fair demand and steady to a shade higher. Several carunsold. Common to prime sheep sold at \$2.75c
\$4.25 per 100 lbs.; common to prime lambs at \$4.25
\$4.25 per 100 lbs.; common to prime lambs at \$4.25
\$6.85c, culls at \$5.60@\$4.00. Dressed muton at
\$6.85c. per lb.; dressed lambs, 7.84c.

Receipts of hogs were 547 head; 22 head on sale
Steady at \$4.90@\$5.10.

MINING MACHINERY.—FRASER & CHALMERS, 80 Broadway, New York, manufacturers of mining and smelting machinery. Estimates on min-ing, milling and smelting supplies promptly fur-nished.

GRAIN, COFFEE

Investment Securities ESTABLISHED 1844.

S. Munn, Son & Co.

56 BEAVER STREET.

NEW YORK.

TELEPHONES: 134 Broad.

OFFICE OF

Union Pacific Railroad Co. No. 120 Broadway, New York. To Holders of Collateral Trust

Non-Cumulative Series A Income Bonds OF THE Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.

Union Pacific Railroad Company desiring to acquire a majority of the Collsteral Trust Non-Cumulative Bories a Five Per Cent. Income Honds of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, offers to holders of such bonds to exchange the same for its own First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, bond for bond, interest to be adjusted as accrued to September 1, 1890.

This is not to constitute a standing offer, but it is intended this offer shall cease without further notification as soon as sufficient bonds have been expected to the constitution of leation as soon as sufficient bonds have been ex-hanged for the purposes of Union Pacific Hallroad Company.

Holders of the Oregon Short Line Five Per Cent.
Income Bonds, Series A, desiring to avail of this
ofter will bromptly tender their bonds for exchange,
either to the Oid Colony Trust Company, Hoston, or
Union Pacific Railroad Company, 120 Breadway.

ew York. Dated September 1, 1899. ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary. September 28, 1899. FURTHER NOTICE.

A majority of the Oregon Short Line Income A Bonds having been received under the above offer of exchange said offer will terminate on October 16th. 1899. ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Elections and Meetings.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of Limited, will be held at 25 Wall street. New York, on Weinesday, October 4th, 1809, at 12 M.
Bept. 8th, 1809.

The Chances Are Very Much More

Than favorable for filling your Hotel or Board-ing House with desirable patrons if you place your advertising in The Sun's columns.—Ade.

BANKING & TRUST COMPANY

149 Broadway, New York.

- \$1,000,000. Surplus, - - \$500,000.

Transacts a general banking business, accepting large and small, commercial and personal account subject to check payable in cash or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances.

Transacts a general trust business.

BANKING HOUSE HAIGHT&FREESE New York, 53 Broadway. Philadelphia, 409 Walnut

Boston, 85 State Street. Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for IN-VESTMENT or on MARGIN 8 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.

EXCHANGES.
Write or call for our "400-page EECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with reports, dividends and prices for 10 to 80 years, issued gratis and mailed free: also Stock, Grain and Cotton letter. Government, Municipal and Railroad Bond Quotations furnished on application for purchase, sale or exchange.

Redmond,
Kerr&Co.

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Members

N. T. Stock Exchange.

High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Dividends and Interest.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO 5% Consolidated External Gold Loan of 1899. 23 Wall Street New York, September 25, 1899.

Three months' interest due October 1st, 1899, on conds of the above issue will be paid on and after that date. Holders of our temperary certificates representing said bonds may collect such interest upon presentation of their certificates at our office. n order that payment may be stamped thereon. J. P. MORGAN & CO.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL COMPANY. 32 BROADWAY, New York, Sept. 26, 1899. Preferred Stock Dividend.

Preferred Stock Dividend.

The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 16th, to stockholders of record.

Transfer books will close Thursday, October 5th, and reopen Tuesday, October 17th.

FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasures.

The Gallatin National Bank

The 134th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

The 134th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

Ewe Yoas, September 27, 1899.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra Dividend of ONE PER CENT. free of tax, payable on and after October 6th, proxime. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

SOUTHERN BAILWAY COMPANY. Coupons due October 1, 1809, from Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. Debenture Mortgage & per cent, bonds: Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent, bonds: Chariotte, Columbia & Atlantic R. Co. Second Mortgage 7 per cent, bonds; Georgia Midland Rallway Co. First Mortgage 8 per cent, bonds; Atlantic & Yadkin Ry. Co. First Mortgage 8 per cent, bonds, and Sumter & Wateres River R. R. Co. First Mortgage 5 per cent, bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

Smelting & Refining Co. a dividend of ONE AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock was declared, payable October 10th, 1899, to stockholders of record twolve o'clock noon, September 30th, 1899. The transfer books will close twelly eo'clock noon September 30th, and open October 11th. EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary. October 11th. EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO.

45 Wall St., New York, Sept. 28, 1899.

Coupons of THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND
EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY maturing Oct. 1,
1850, will be paid upon presentation at this office
on and after Oct. 2, 1850.

C. G. HEDGE, V.-Prest, and Treasurer.

Mississippi River Bridge Company
First Mortgage Bonds.
Coupons on the above maturing October 1st, 1899,
will be paid on and after October 2d, at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents,
44 Pine Street, New York.

ALLEGHENY & WESTERN BAILWAY CO. Coupons of the First Mortgage 4 per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company maturing Oct. 1, 1800, will be paid on orafter Oct. 2 at the Gellatin National Bank of New York. C. O'D. ISELIN, Treasurer.

Bank Reports.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1899: 1,099,887 08 900,000 00 1,626,979 36 4,542,550 60

Specie 4.042,550 60
United States logal tenders and circulating notes of national banks 1,510,582 00
Cash items, viz.
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges 18,941,537 64
Other items carried 84,088,55

84,086 55

\$42,512,127 88 LIABILITIES. Capital stock pant is a constant of the consta

\$42,512,127 88

State of New York, County of New York, as:

WILLIAM H. PEBRINS, President, and WALTER
M. BENNET, Cashier of the Bank of America, a bank
located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall
Street, in the City of New York, its and County, being
duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing
report with the schedule accompanying the same is
frue and correct in all respects, to the best of his
knowledge and belief, and they further say that the
usual business of said bank has been transacted at
the location required by the banking law (Chap, 68),
Laws of 1832), and not elsewhere; and that the shows
recrived from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 20th day of September, 1898, as the day on
which such report shall be made.

WILLIAM H. PEBRINS, President,
WILLIAM H. PEBRINS, President,
WILLIAM H. PEBRINS, President,
WILLIAM H. PEBRINS, President,
CHAS, D. CHICHESTER,
[Seal of Notary.]

Copartnership Notices.

New York, September 50th 1899.
The firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. LEVI P. MORTON. GEORGE T. BLISS RICHARD J. CROSS. WM, MORTON GRINNELL,

W. REDMOND CLOSS. Sarings Bunks.

THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

246-248 Sixth Av., Cor. 18th St.
EXTRAORDINARY HOLIDAYS, 1839.
Sept. 29 and 30, 1899, being legal holidays, and
Oct. 1 being a Sanday, this bank will allow Monday
next, Oct. 2, for deposits to bear interest as of Oct. 1,
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasures.